

HISTORY OF CHINA

History 262/2 Lec. 51

Fall, 1994

INSTRUCTOR : M. Singer

OFFICE : VE-323-2

TELEPHONE : 848-2409 MESSAGES : 848-2430

OFFICE HOURS: By appointment

CLASS HOURS : Wednesdays, 19:00-21:05 (Loyola Campus)

REQUIRED TEXTS:

Ebrey, Chinese Civilization: A Sourcebook

Schirokauer, A Brief History of Chinese Civilization

EXAMINATION:

There will be a formal examination at the conclusion of the course. It is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, December 7, 1994 from 19:00-22:00.

PAPERS:

The student's attention should be drawn initially to the list of suggested reading topics distributed by the instructor. Those who wish to pursue other topics may do so only after consultation with, and approval from, the instructor. Each student is expected to read at least four books on the theme that he or she chooses and to produce a short (10-page) critical essay based on the readings. Students are encouraged to submit outlines and/or first drafts of their essays until Friday, October 14, 1994. The final essay is to be typewritten and submitted no later than Wednesday, November 2, 1994. Late papers will be subject to an escalating grade penalty.

GRADING:

Examination - 60%

Paper - 40%

HISTORY OF CHINA
HIST.262
SCHEDULE OF LECTURES AND READINGS
FALL, 1994

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lecture Topic</u>
Sept. 7	Course orientation and video
Sept. 14	Geographic context

TRADITIONAL CHINA

Sept. 21	Historical framework	
Sept. 28	Philosophy and Religion	READINGS
Oct. 5	Government and Politics	Ebrey, Sections I-VI Schirokauer, Chaps.1-10
Oct. 12	Society and Economy	
Oct. 19	Culture/Foreign relations	

MODERN CHINA

Oct. 26	The West comes to China	
Nov. 2	Taipings: revolution begins	READINGS
Nov. 9	Manchus: restoration and decline	Ebrey, Sections VII-VIII Schirokauer, Chaps.11-16
Nov. 16	Nationalists: revolution continues	
Nov. 23	Communists: revolution succeeds	
Nov. 30	China since 1949	

China's Dynasties in Multi-dimensional Perspective

CHOU 1122-256 B.C.

HAN 202 B.C. - A.D. 220

NORTH/SOUTH

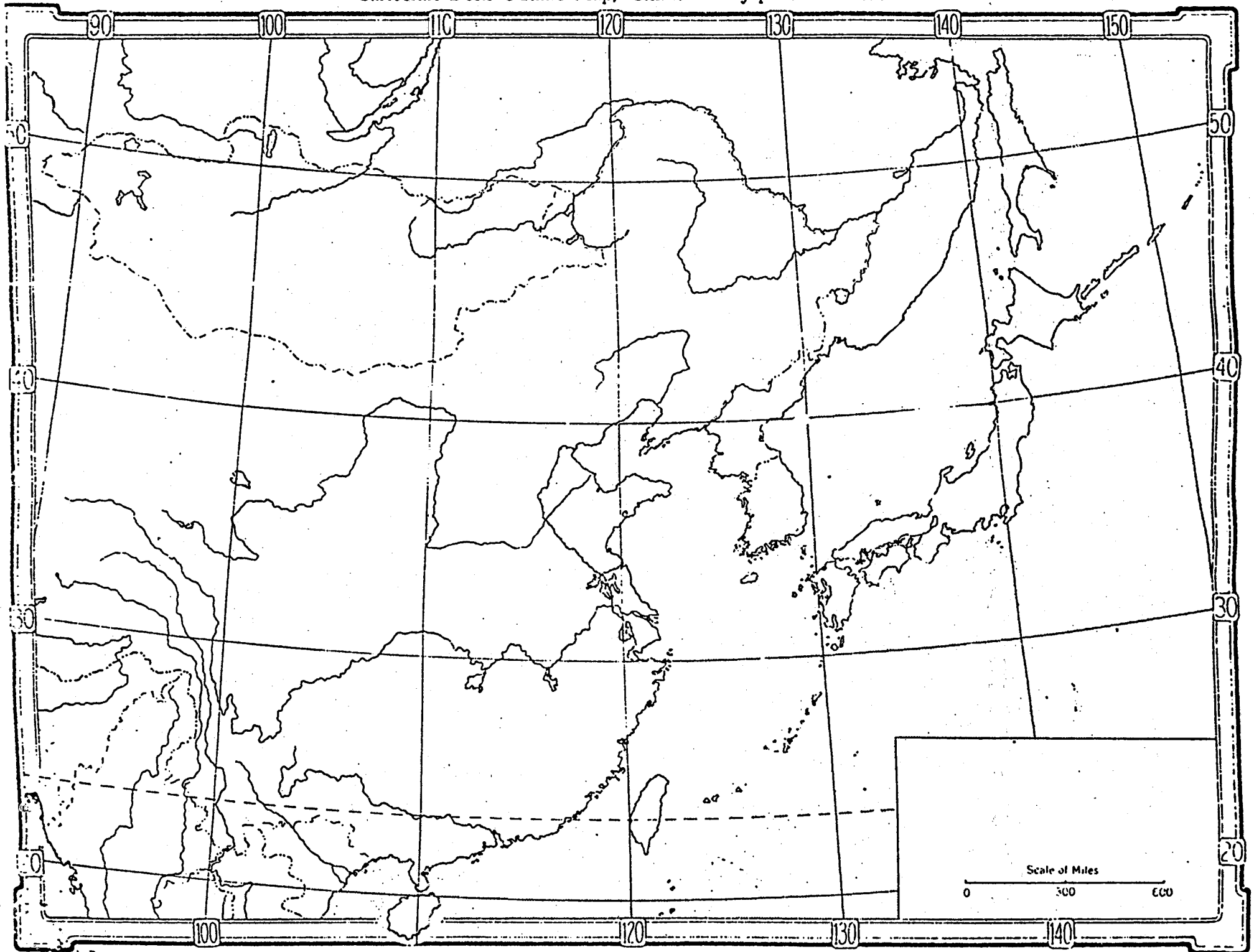
T'ANG 618-907

SUNG 960-1279

MING 1368-1644

CH'ING 1644-1911

EXTERNAL RELATIONS	Unorganized "barbarians" no major threat	United China strong and expansive, but Hsiung-nu gradually dominate north	Successive Hunnish & Turkish peoples dominant in north	China again strong & expansive, but T'u-chüeh <i>et al</i> gradually stronger	Increasing barbarian incursions culminate in Mongol conquest of 1279	Reunited Chinese again dominate all of East Asia	Manchus dominate East Asia, gradually sink under European pressure
POLITICAL	Centralized feudal empire, then chaotic wars among regional states	New centralized empire with strong aristocracy, growing emphasis on appointed bureaucrats	Semi-barbarian states in north; Han-style states in south; dominance of great families in government	New united empire; increasingly bureaucratic	Great age of exam-recruited Confucian scholar-statesmen	Bureaucratized monarchy reaches its authoritarian maturity	Ming system perpetuated; gradual decline of vitality and responsiveness
SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Chinese culture saturates area north of Yangtze; wheat, millet, hemp, silk; small regional trade	Gradual Chinese expansion to the south coast; rice and tea; trade across Central Asia	South becomes integrated into Chinese cultural area; neo-feudal social organization	South becomes China's "rice bowl"; grand canal; extensive trade overland and by sea	South becomes pre-eminent social and economic region; great growth of cities and commerce	North China gradually recovers; new crops increase production: cotton, corn, peanuts, sweet potatoes, early rice	Stable. Prosperity gradually undermined by great population growth; appearance of permanent manant, dispossessed class
INTELLECTUAL	Base of political order-Mandate of Heaven; then Confucianists, Taoists, Legalists respond differently to social and political chaos	Imperial Confucian orthodoxy, putting the Confucian spirit into Legalist institutions	Disillusion and ferment; neo-Taoism; Buddhism	Eclectic tolerances; cosmopolitan beginnings of Confucian renewal	Ch'an (Zen) at its peak, but soon obscured by Neo-Confucianism	Generally conservative Chu-Hsi-ism; brief flourish of "idealistic" Wang Yang-ming doctrine	Conservative traditionalism; disdain of ideas of new European intruders
LITERARY	Folk and ritual poetry; historical chronicles; philosophical writings	Emphasis on classical scholarship; rise of great historiographic tradition; poetry in various styles; paper invented	Elegant, highly stylized poetry and prose; beginnings of sophisticated literary criticism	Great age of poetry; also famous essayists and historians; Buddhist writings	Printing extends literacy; poetry, essays, scholarship all flourish	Perpetuation of T'ang/Sung tradition; rise of colloquial literature: drama, short stories, novels	Great historical scholarship; otherwise conservative traditionalism
ARTISTIC	Bronze ritual vessels	Bronze mirrors; painted tomb tiles; clay figurines	Buddhist statuary and grotto paintings	Beginnings of great procelain and landscape painting traditions	Lustrous monochrome porcelains; great age of painting; especially landscapes	Polychrome porcelains—especially blue & white; further development of Sung painting tradition	Conservative traditionalism



MAP HIGHLIGHTS

Oceans and Seas

Yellow Sea
East China Sea
South China Sea
Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
Sea of Japan

Mountain Chains

Himalayas
Kunlun shan
Nan shan
Tsingling shan
Tien shan

Major Rivers

Yellow River (Huang Ho)
Amur
Yangtze
Liao
Xi (West River)

Major Land Areas

China Proper
Manchuria
Outer Mongolia
Gobi Desert
Tibet
Tarim Basin
Taiwan
Ryukyu Islands
Vietnam
Laos
Thailand
Japan
Korea

Major Cities

Beijing
Shanghai
Guangzhou
Hangzhou
Nanjing
Fuzhou
Kunming
Xian
Tianjin
Wuhan